Preface to Appendix B

Appendix B Must Be read in conjunction with the Description of the Proposed Action in Chapter 2 of the DEIS.

The over-arching issues resulting in resource concerns on the Glade landscape are poor livestock distribution and/or exceeding allowable use levels. There are multiple ways of addressing these issues; however, it generally requires more active and intense management of livestock. If this does not or cannot happen, then the only other option is to reduce use.

The following table spells out in detail the following information in this table:

- ✓ Resource concerns for each allotment
- ✓ Desired conditions we are striving for
- ✓ Specific objectives we will measure to see if we are meeting or moving towards desired conditions
- ✓ Key sites on the allotment where monitoring will occur
- ✓ The type of monitoring that will take place to make sure we are moving toward our objectives
- ✓ Actions that will be taken, should progress not be made within desired timeframes →**Adaptive Management.**

Notes:

Units = pastures

Please refer to Appendix D, NFMA Report, for more information regarding "potential" for each vegetation type

Glade, Mair and Salter Allotments have water bodies designated as High Quality Water and/or Regional Wetlands requiring additional management

Key sites have been identified where resource concerns exist and monitoring is to take place. These are described in general here but will be located specifically on maps for AMPs.

Brumley Allotment

Proposed Action is for no change in current permitted dates, numbers or AUMs. Operate between the earliest on-date of May 20 and the latest off-date of October 30 (based on weather and resource conditions); utilize a mix of cattle (cow/calf, yearlings, bulls). Use would be managed at 4,174 AUMs; Term Grazing Permit at time of decision would authorize 590 cattle 5/20-10/30 (Stocking Rate: 7.8 Acres/AUM- Moderate) but this may change over time in response to monitoring results. Operate under a combination rotation/rest-rotation grazing system.

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objectives	Proposed Actions Brumley Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
• Poor conditions of specific springs, seeps, and riparian areas	• Maintain water sources at Properly Functioning Condition (PFC) or moving towards PFC (PFC is a methodology for assessing the physical functioning of riparian and wetland areas)	• By 2025 riparian obligate species cover at least 80% of streambank/ wetland not otherwise protected by rock or large woody debris • By 2025 maintain at least 80% of potential ground cover within 100' from the edges of all perennial streams, or to the outer margin of the riparian ecosystem, where wider than 100 feet • By 2030 in riparian woody plant communities, riparian shrub cover would be at least 35% to include a variety of species and age classes appropriate to site potential	• Inventory water source locations and conditions • Properly develop, maintain and protect water sources. This would include new water developments, closure of existing water developments, water-lotting water developments, hauling water or other methods • Properly develop, maintain and protect water sources. This would include new water developments, closure of existing water developments, water-lotting water developments, hauling water or other methods • Meet Forest Plan criteria for stubble height in riparian areas: Early Season use: 3" Mid-season use: 4"	• Rock Creek (Plantation Unit) • Above Cole Spring on near Draw (Sale Unit) • Above Dawson Reservoir on East Canyon of Dawson drainage (Black Snag Unit)	• Spot checks of permittee maintenance • Checks of all pastures to ensure compliance with AOI • Monitor stubble height (by permittee as checked by USFS) • Every 5 years, spot check of stream sections, springs, seeps and other riparian areas to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives or if a change is needed	If allowable use criteria cannot be achieved at key sites 2 out of 3 years or long-term trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: • Reduce use period in Black Snag pasture to no more than 15-20 days • Within the *specific pasture*, reduce number of days initially by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified allowable use levels are reached • Implement option above, but reduce a combination of numbers and season • Rest the Black Snag pasture one of every 3 years • Reduce numbers and/or season in the *allotment* by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objectives	Proposed Actions Brumley Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
			Late season use: 4-6" Late fall/winter use: 6" • Rotate full rest between Plantation/Black Snag pastures and between Near Draw/Far Draw pastures and/or use before August 2 out of 5 years so that recovery can occur prior to winter and spring runoff			
		• Headwaters/first order streams and possibly second order streams will continue to erode as they move towards equilibrium/ stabilization. While this happens, vegetation will have a difficult time establishing but stream banks may start to lay back becoming less severely cut. Some streams may stabilize with an increase in vegetation cover. The objective is to continue to see signs of healing with no reversal of conditions.	• Meet Forest Plan criteria for stubble height in riparian areas	• Ryman Creek (Ryman Unit) • Pine Creek (Royce Unit)	• Spot checks of permittee maintenance • Checks of all pastures to ensure compliance with AOI • Monitor stubble height (by permittee as checked by USFS) • Every 5 years, spot check of stream sections, springs, seeps and other riparian areas to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives, if more in-depth monitoring is needed, or if a change in action is	If allowable use standards cannot be achieved at key sites and/or livestock distribution is less than desired 2 out of 3 years or long-term trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: • Within the *specific pasture*, reduce number of days initially by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels cannot be met, continue to reduce days until specified allowable use levels are reached • Implement option above, but reduce a combination of numbers and season • Reduce numbers and/or season in the *allotment* by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels cannot be met, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objectives	Proposed Actions Brumley Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
					needed	
• In specific areas there is a lack of litter, crusts, and mat-forming vegetation to minimize overland flow connections	• Maintain sufficient residual cover in the form of plants and litter to reduce bare ground and break up continuous overland flow patterns	The following characteristics would be present by 2030: • At least 50% understory cover includes a combination of grasses, tree litter, biological crust • Common species include Indian ricegrass, mutton grass, Western wheatgrass, prairie junegrass, blue grama,	• Change allowable use criteria so spring use not to exceed 40% and fall use not to exceed 30% or 4" stubble height whichever comes first • Map utilization and determine if portions of the pasture are exceeding allowable use criteria. When two out of three	• Ryman and Plantation pastures, particularly in pinyon-juniper vegetation type	• Checks of all pastures to ensure compliance with AOI • Monitor stubble height (by permittee as checked by USFS) • Every 10+/- years, conduct long-term trend monitoring to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives or if a change in action is needed	If allowable use criteria cannot be achieved at key sites 2 out of 3 years or long-term trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: • Combine small pastures • Within the *specific pasture*, reduce number of days initially by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached • Implement option above, but reduce a combination of numbers and season • Rest the pasture one out of every 3 years
• In specific areas there is a lack of litter, crusts, and mat-forming vegetation to minimize overland flow connections	• Maintain sufficient residual cover in the form of plants and litter to reduce bare ground and break up continuous overland flow patterns	The following characteristics would be present by 2030: • At least 50% understory cover includes a combination of grasses, tree litter, biological crust • Common species include Indian ricegrass, mutton grass, Western wheatgrass, prairie junegrass, blue grama, low muhly, needle-and-thread, Gambel oak, squaw apple, serviceberry, Wyoming big sage • Where shortgrasses exist they form	• Change allowable use criteria so spring use does not exceed 40% and fall use does not exceed 30% or 4" stubble height whichever comes first	• Ryman and Plantation pastures, particularly in pinyon-juniper vegetation type	• Checks of all pastures to ensure compliance with AOI • Monitor stubble height (by permittee as checked by USFS) • Every 10+/- years, conduct long-term trend monitoring to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives or if a change in action is needed	If allowable use standards cannot be achieved at key sites and/or livestock distribution is less than desired 2 out of 3 years or long-term trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: •Map utilization and determine if portions of the pasture are exceeding allowable use criteria. When two out of three consecutive years of mapping shows substantial amounts of suitable acres not being used, while other areas are exceeding allowable use, time in pastures will be reduced to match the number of suitable acres being used • Within the *specific pasture*,

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objectives	Proposed Actions Brumley Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
		continuous sod over 80% of area • Where midgrasses or bunchgrasses exist they are well formed with tall seed stalks and bunches grow close together • No active pedestaling or rills are present • Overland water flow is not connected • Bare ground is in a discontinuous pattern • Litter, crust, or vegetation is well distributed and adequate to capture water and prevent soil movement • Crusts are well developed where they occur. Crusts are developed enough to hold soil and are an important component of ground cover				reduce number of days initially by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels cannot be met, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached • Implement option above, but reduce a combination of numbers and season • Rest the pasture one out of every 3 years • Reduce numbers and/or season in the *allotment* by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached • Combine small pastures
• Certain mountain grassland parks display a lack of native bunchgrass, have poor species composition and have a high	• Maintain sufficient residual cover in the form of plants and litter to reduce bare ground, hold more soil moisture and increase native bunchgrasses • Native	The following characteristics would be present by 2030: • A defined increase is seen in species that include Arizona fescue, mountain muhly, timber oatgrass, Parry's oatgrass, native brome species, and sand dropseed • If small isolated	• Rotate full rest between Near Draw/Far Draw pastures so that each pasture is rested once every 5 yearsHaul water, provide mineral supplements for better distribution • Continue to rotate first pasture every spring • Construct two new ponds: one at the head	• Far Draw Unit • Near Draw Unit	• Checks of all pastures to ensure compliance with AOI • Monitor stubble height (by permittee as checked by USFS) • Every 10+/- years, conduct long-term trend monitoring to determine if	If allowable use standards cannot be achieved at key sites and/or livestock distribution is less than desired 2 out of 3 years or long-term trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: • Map utilization and determine if portions of the pasture are exceeding allowable use criteria. When two out of three consecutive years of

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objectives	Proposed Actions Brumley Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
percentage of bare ground	bunchgrass clumps are present and have the highest relative dominance and density of any vegetation	populations of nonnative invasive species are present, they are declining • Bare ground is less than 10% • Litter makes up at least 30-50% • 40-60% vegetation basal cover; bunchgrass seed stalks are 20-30" high. Clumps are moderate to highly developed and closely spaced • Show a defined increase in native bunchgrass clumps	of Near draw above Near Draw #4 pond, the other where records show Little Toot Reservoir (#406044) exists • Examine the possibility to exchange Far Draw, Beef and Sale pastures with the Glade and Beef pastures of the Glade Allotment		planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives or if a change in action is needed	mapping shows substantial amounts of suitable acres not being used, while other areas are exceeding allowable use, time in pastures will be reduced to match the number of suitable acres being used • Combine small pastures • Within the *specific pasture*, reduce number of days initially by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels cannot be met, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached • Implement option above, but reduce a combination of numbers and season • Rest the pasture one out of every 3 years • Reduce numbers and/or season in the *allotment* by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached
• Increase and spread of invasive species in certain locations	• Maintain sufficient residual cover in the form of plants and litter to reduce bare ground, increase plant density and reduce bare ground for weedy species to become	• By 2025 decrease populations of invasive species so that populations are small and able to be eradicated • At least 50% understory cover is present and includes a combination of grasses, tree litter, and biological crust	Manage livestock to allow for increased ground cover and native bunchgrasses • Maintain existing vegetation treatments that promote improved ground cover and increased native desirable plant species • Continually perform weed inventory,	• Royce Unit • Ryman Unit	• Checks of all pastures to ensure compliance with AOI • Monitor stubble height (by permittee as checked by USFS) • Every 10+/- years, conduct long-term trend monitoring to determine if	If allowable use standards cannot be achieved at key sites and/or livestock distribution is less than desired 2 out of 3 years or long-term trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: • Map utilization and determine if portions of the pasture are exceeding allowable use criteria. When two out of three consecutive years of

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objectives	Proposed Actions Brumley Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
	established		treatment and monitoring		planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives or if a change in action is needed	mapping shows substantial amounts of suitable acres not being used, while other areas are exceeding allowable use, time in pastures will be reduced to match the number of suitable acres being used • Combine small pastures • Within the *specific pasture*, reduce number of days initially by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached • Implement option above, but reduce a combination of numbers and season • Rest the pasture one out of every 3 years • Reduce numbers and/or season in the *allotment* by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached

Calf Allotment

Proposed Action is for no change in current permitted dates, numbers or AUMs. Operate between the earliest on-date of June 1 and the latest off-date of October 30 (based on weather and resource conditions); utilize a mix of cattle (cow/calf, yearlings, bulls). Use would be managed at 2,295 AUMs; Term Grazing Permit at time of decision would authorize 348 cattle 6/1-10/30 (Stocking Rate: 3.86 Acres/AUM- High). This allotment would operate under a rotation grazing system.

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objective	Proposed Actions Calf Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
• Poor conditions of specific springs, seeps, and riparian areas	• Maintain water sources at Properly Functioning Condition (PFC) or moving towards PFC (PFC is a methodology for assessing the physical functioning of riparian and wetland areas)	• By 2025 riparian obligate species cover at least 80% of streambank/wetland not otherwise protected by rock or large woody debris • By 2025 maintain at least 80% of potential ground cover within 100' from the edges of all perennial streams, or to the outer margin of the riparian ecosystem, where wider than 100 feet • By 2030 in woody plant communities, riparian shrub cover would be at least 35% to include a variety of species and age classes appropriate to site potential	• Inventory water sources location and condition • Meet Forest Plan criteria for stubble height in riparian areas: Early Season use: 3" Mid-season use: 4" Late season use: 4-6" Late fall/winter use: 6" • Properly develop, maintain and protect water. This would include new water developments, closure of existing water developments, water-lotting water developments, hauling water or other methods	• Hoppe Point Unit • Dunham Unit • Hinchman Unit • Log Camp Spring and drainage below (Dunham Unit)	• Spot checks of permittee maintenance • Checks of all pastures to ensure compliance with AOI • Monitor stubble height (by permittee as checked by USFS) • Every 5 years, spot check of stream sections, springs, seeps and other riparian areas to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives, if more in-depth monitoring is needed, or if a change in action is needed	If allowable use standards cannot be achieved at key sites and/or livestock distribution is less than desired 2 out of 3 years or long-term trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: • Within the *specific pasture*, reduce number of days initially by 10%. • In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached • Implement option above, but reduce a combination of numbers and season • Rest the pasture one out of every 3 years • Reduce numbers and/or season in the *allotment* by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached
• Certain swales have poor plant species	• Maintain water sources at Properly Functioning	The following characteristics would be present by 2030: • Swales saturated at or	• Meet Forest Plan criteria for stubble height in riparian areas • Map utilization and	• Hinchman Unit • Plantation Unit • Swales in all pastures	• Checks of all pastures to ensure compliance with AOI	If allowable use criteria cannot be achieved at key sites and/or livestock distribution is less than desired 2 out of 3 years or long-

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objective	Proposed Actions Calf Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
composition with little riparian vegetation and in some locations bare banks	Condition (PFC) or moving towards PFC with increased water holding species such as sedges	near the surface in relatively frequent events • Diverse composition of riparian vegetation that includes water sedge, beaked sedge, common spikerush; minimal amount of forbs • Continuous mat of riparian species providing adequate cover to protect soil surface • System is vertically stable or if system was vertically unstable before, the riparian width is likely to be limited by the width of the incised channel; however, it is no longer downcutting, vegetation is stabilizing the bed and banks, previously bare areas are covered with a continuous mat of riparian species, and headcuts are no longer actively eroding	determine if portions of the pasture are exceeding allowable use criteria. When two out of three consecutive years of mapping shows substantial amounts of suitable acres not being used, while other areas are exceeding allowableuse, time in pastures will be reduced to match the number of suitable acres being used		• Monitor stubble height (by permittee as checked by USFS) • Every 5 years, spot check of swales to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives or if a change is needed	term trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: • Reduce allowable use criteria to 30% in swales • Within the *specific pasture*, reduce number of days initially by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached • Implement option above, but reduce a combination of numbers and season • Rest the pasture one out of every 3 years • Reduce numbers and/or season in the *allotment* by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached
• Certain mountain grassland parks display a lack of native bunchgrass, have poor	• Maintain sufficient residual cover in the form of plants and litter to reduce bare ground and break up continuous overland flow	The following characteristics would be present by 2030: • A defined increase would be seen in species that include Arizona fescue, mountain muhly, timber oatgrass, Parry's	• Map utilization and determine if portions of the pasture are exceeding allowable use criteria. When two out of three consecutive years of mapping shows substantial amounts of suitable acres not being	• Parklands in Hinchman and Plantation units	• Checks of all pastures to ensure compliance with AOI • Monitor stubble height (by permittee as checked by USFS) • Every 10+/- years,	If allowable use criteria cannot be achieved at key sites and/or livestock distribution is less than desired 2 out of 3 years or long-term trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: • If utilization criteria are exceeded throughout pasture,

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objective	Proposed Actions Calf Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
species composition and have a high percentage of bare ground	patterns • Live bunchgrass clumps are present and have the highest relative dominance and density of any vegetation	oatgrass, native brome species, and sand dropseed • If small isolated populations of nonnative invasive species are present, they are declining • Bare ground is less than 10% • Litter makes up at least 30-50% • 40-60% vegetation basal cover; bunchgrass seed stalks are 20-30" high. Clumps are moderate to highly developed and closely spaced • Show a defined increase in native bunchgrass clumps	used, while other areas are exceeding allowable use, time in pastures will be reduced to match the number of suitable acres being used • Change utilization guidelines so spring use does not exceed 40% and fall use does not exceed 30% • Haul water, provide mineral supplements for better distribution • Years where Salter Canyon cannot be used due to a lack of water, do not place that use on other pastures • Continue to rotate first pasture between Hoppe Point and Dunham • Pull calves off sooner		conduct long-term trend monitoring to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives or if a change in action is needed	then implement reduction in time for that pasture, not placing lost use on other pastures • Within the *specific pasture*, reduce number of days initially by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels cannot be met, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached • Implement option above, but reduce a combination of numbers and season • Rest the pasture one out of every 3 years • Reduce numbers and/or season in the *allotment* by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached
• Certain brome dominated parks lack litter, crusts, and plant mat-forming vegetation to prevent continuous overland water flows	• Maintain sufficient residual cover in the form of plants and litter to reduce bare ground and break up continuous overland flow patterns	• By 2025 bare ground is less than 10% in a discontinuous pattern so that water flow patterns are not connected • Litter or vegetation is well distributed and adequate to capture water and prevent soil movement in most places	• Change utilization guidelines so spring use not to exceed 40% and fall use not to exceed 30% or 4 inches stubble height whichever occurs first • Haul water, provide mineral supplements for better distribution	• Salter Y area	• Checks of all pastures to ensure compliance with AOI • Monitor stubble height (by permittee as checked by USFS) • Every 10+/- years, conduct long-term trend monitoring to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving	If allowable use standards cannot be achieved at key sites and/or livestock distribution is less than desired 2 out of 3 years or long-term trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: • Within the *specific pasture*, reduce number of days initially by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached • Implement option above, but

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objective	Proposed Actions Calf Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
					towards defined objectives or if a change in action is needed	reduce a combination of numbers and season • Rest the pasture one out of every 3 years • Reduce numbers and/or season in the *allotment* by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels cannot be met, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached
• Increase and spread of invasive species in certain locations	• Maintain sufficient residual groundcover in the form of plants and litter to reduce bare ground, increase plant density and reduce weedy species establishment	• By 2025 decrease populations of invasive species so that populations are small and able to be eradicated • At least 50% understory cover is present and includes a combination of grasses, tree litter, and biological crust •	• Map utilization and determine if portions of the pasture are exceeding allowable use criteria. When two out of three consecutive years of mapping shows substantial amounts of suitable acres not being used, while other areas are exceeding allowable use, time in pastures will be reduced to match the number of suitable acres being used • Manage livestock to allow for increased ground cover and native bunchgrasses • Maintain existing vegetation treatments that promote improved ground cover and increased native desirable plant species • Continually perform weed inventory,	• Allotment-wide but particularly in Plantation Unit	• Checks of all pastures to ensure compliance with AOI • Monitor stubble height (by permittee as checked by USFS) • Continually perform weed inventory, treatment and monitoring • Every 10+/- years, conduct long-term trend monitoring to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives or if an adaptive change in action is needed	If allowable use standards cannot be achieved at key sites and/or livestock distribution is less than desired 2 out of 3 years or long-term trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: • Within the *specific pasture*, reduce number of days initially by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached • Implement option above, but reduce a combination of numbers and season • Rest the pasture one out of every 3 years • Reduce numbers and/or season in the *allotment* by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objective	Proposed Actions Calf Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
			treatment and monitoring			

Glade Allotment

Proposed Action is for no change in current permitted dates, numbers or AUMs. Operate between the earliest on-date of June 1 and the latest off-date of October 16 (based on weather and resource conditions); utilize a mix of cattle (cow/calf, yearlings, bulls). Permitted use would be managed at 2,756 AUMs; Term Grazing Permit at time of decision would authorize 460 cattle 6/1-10/16 (Stocking Rate: 6.53 Acres/AUM- Moderate). Operate under a rotation grazing system.

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objective	Proposed Actions Glade Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
• Poor condition of specific springs, seeps, and riparian areas	• Maintain water sources at Properly Functioning Condition (PFC) or moving towards PFC (PFC is a methodology for assessing the physical functioning of riparian and wetland areas)	• By 2025 riparian obligate species cover at least 80% of streambank/wetland not otherwise protected by rock or large woody debris • By 2025 maintain at least 80% of potential ground cover within 100' from the edges of all perennial streams, or to the outer margin of the riparian ecosystem, where wider than 100 feet • By 2030 in woody plant communities, riparian shrub cover would be at least 35% to include a variety of species and age classes appropriate to site potential	• Inventory water sources location and condition • Meet Forest Plan criteria for stubble height in riparian areas: Early Season use: 3" Mid-season use: 4" Late season use: 4-6" Late fall/winter use: 6" • Properly develop, maintain and protect water. This would include new water developments, closure of existing water developments, water-lotting water developments, hauling water or other methods • Protect springs/seeps through fencing, deadfall or other means • Waterlot Lower Glade Reservoir (#406043) to allow access from the Glade and North Lake pastures.	• Cow Canyon, Five Pines Canyon (Five Pines Unit) • Cow Spring and Canyon, Doe Spring (South Lake Unit) • Glade Creek (The Glade Unit) • Glade Lake (North lake Unit) • All springs in Beef Unit • All water bodies designated as High Quality Water and/or Regional Wetland	• Spot checks of permittee improvement maintenance • Checks of all pastures to ensure compliance with AOI • Monitor stubble height (by permittee as checked by USFS) • Every 5 years, spot check of stream sections, springs, seeps and other riparian areas to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives, if more in-depth monitoring is needed, or if a change in action is needed	If allowable use standards cannot be achieved at key sites and/or livestock distribution is less than desired 2 out of 3 years or long-term trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: • Reduce use period in Beef Pasture to no more than 20 days • Glade pasture used before 9/1 two out of five years • Establish stricter stubble height requirements stricter than Forest Plan for Glade Creek to allow for riparian vegetation establishment • Within the *specific pasture*, reduce number of days initially by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached • Implement option above, but reduce a combination of numbers and season • Rest the pasture one out of every 3 years • Reduce numbers and/or

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objective	Proposed Actions Glade Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
						season in the *allotment* by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached
• Certain mountain shrublands and sagebrush shrublands have bare ground, poor species diversity and poor age class diversity	• Maintain sufficient residual cover in the form of plants and litter to reduce bare ground, hold more soil moisture and increase native bunchgrasses	The following characteristics would be present by 2030: • 50-70% vegetation basal cover present of which 50-70% is grass; 5-10% is forbs; 20-30% is shrubs; and 5-10% is trees • Less than 10% bare ground • Up to 20% litter, 1-2" deep • Bare ground is in a discontinuous pattern so that water flow patterns are not connected • Litter, crust, or vegetation is well distributed and adequate to capture water and prevent soil movement in most places	• Map utilization and determine if portions of the pasture are exceeding allowable use criteria. When two out of three consecutive years of mapping shows substantial amounts of suitable acres not being used, while other areas are exceeding allowableuse, time in pastures will be reduced to match the number of suitable acres being used • Reduce horse use in horse pasture to begin July 1. • Haul water, provide mineral supplements for better distribution • Continue to rotate first pasture every spring • Maintain existing vegetation treatments that promote improved ground cover and increased native desirable plant species • Waterlot Study Plot Reservoir (#405021) to allow access from either the Lower East or the	• Lower East Unit • Lower West Unit • Horse Pasture Unit • North Lake Unit	• Checks of all pastures to ensure compliance with AOI • Monitor stubble height (by permittee as checked by USFS) • Every 10+/- years, conduct long-term trend monitoring to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives or if a change in action is needed	If allowable use standards cannot be achieved at key sites and/or livestock distribution is less than desired 2 out of 3 years or long-term trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: • Within the *specific pasture*, reduce number of days initially by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached • Implement option above, but reduce a combination of numbers and season • Rest the pasture one out of every 3 years • Reduce numbers and/or season in the *allotment* by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objective	Proposed Actions Glade Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
			Lower West pastures. • Examine the possibility to exchange Far Draw, Beef and Sale pastures with the Glade and Beef pastures of the Glade Allotment			
• Increase and spread of invasive species in certain locations	• Maintain sufficient residual groundcover in the form of plants and litter to reduce bare ground, increase plant density and reduce weedy species establishment	• By 2025 decrease populations of invasive species so that populations are small and able to be eradicated • At least 50% understory cover is present and includes a combination of grasses, tree litter, and biological crust •	• Map utilization and determine if portions of the pasture are exceeding allowable use criteria. When two out of three consecutive years of mapping shows substantial amounts of suitable acres not being used, while other areas are exceeding allowable use, time in pastures will be reduced to match the number of suitable acres being used • Manage livestock to allow for increased ground cover and native bunchgrasses • Maintain existing vegetation treatments that promote improved ground cover and increased native desirable plant species • Continually perform weed inventory, treatment and monitoring	• Lower East Unit • Lower West Unit	• Checks of all pastures to ensure compliance with AOI • Monitor stubble height (by permittee as checked by USFS) • Continually perform weed inventory, treatment and monitoring • Every 10+/- years, conduct long-term trend monitoring to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives or if a change in action is needed	If allowable use standards cannot be achieved at key sites and/or livestock distribution is less than desired 2 out of 3 years or long-term trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: • Within the *specific pasture*, reduce number of days initially by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached • Implement option above, but reduce a combination of numbers and season • Rest the pasture one out of every 3 years • Reduce numbers and/or season in the *allotment* by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached

Lone Mesa Allotment

Proposed Action is for the addition of 20 cow/calf units with current permitted dates, resulting in an increase in 125 AUMs for a total of 558 AUMs. Operate between the earliest on-date of May 21 and the latest off-date of October 10 (based on weather and resource conditions); utilize a mix of cattle (cow/calf, yearlings, bulls). Use would be managed at 558 AUMs; Term Grazing Permit at time of decision would authorize 90 cattle 5/21-10/10 (Stocking Rate: 7.2 Acres/AUM- Moderate). Operate under a rotation grazing system.

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objective	Proposed Actions Lone Mesa Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
• Certain riparian areas are improving but still Functioning At Risk	• Maintain water sources at Properly Functioning Condition (PFC) or moving towards PFC (PFC is a methodology for assessing the physical functioning of riparian and wetland areas)	• Headwaters/first order streams and possibly second order streams will continue to erode as they move towards equilibrium/ stabilization. While this happens, vegetation will have a difficult time establishing but stream banks may start to lay back becoming less severely cut. Some streams may stabilize with an increase in vegetation cover. • By 2030 in woody plant communities, riparian shrub cover would be at least 35% to include a variety of species and age classes appropriate to site potential	• Continue livestock management as currently operated, meeting Forest Plan criteria for stubble height in riparian areas: Early Season use: 3” Mid-season use: 4” Late season use: 4-6” Late fall/winter use: 6” • Construct two new ponds in the Thomas Mountain pasture	• Hunt Creek Unit • Thomas Mountain Unit	• Monitor riparian stubble height (by permittee as checked by USFS) • Every 5 years, spot check of stream sections, springs, seeps and other riparian areas to determine if planned actions continue to move conditions towards defined objectives, if more in-depth monitoring is needed, or a change in action	• No adaptive management options since moving towards PFC
• Certain Pinyon-juniper and sagebrush shrublands	• Maintain sufficient residual cover in the form of plants and litter to reduce	The following characteristics would be present by 2030: • At least 50% understory cover includes a	• Maintain existing vegetation treatments that promote improved ground cover and increased native	• Hunt Creek Unit	• Checks of all pastures to ensure compliance with AOI • Monitor stubble	If allowable use standards cannot be achieved at key sites and/or livestock distribution is less than desired 2 out of 3 years or long-term trend shows insufficient

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objective	Proposed Actions Lone Mesa Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
improving but still lack litter, crusts, and plant mat-forming vegetation to prevent continuous overland water flows	bare ground	combination of grasses, tree litter, biological crust • Common species include Indian ricegrass, mutton grass, Western wheatgrass, prairie junegrass, blue grama, low muhly, needle-and-thread, Gambel oak, squaw apple, serviceberry, Wyoming big sage • Where shortgrasses exist they form continuous sod over 80% of area • Where midgrasses or bunchgrasses exist they are well formed with tall seed stalks and bunches grow close together • No active pedestaling or rills is present • Overland water flow is not connected • Bare ground is in a discontinuous pattern Litter, crust, or vegetation is well distributed and adequate to capture water and prevent soil movement • Crusts are well developed where it occurs. Crusts are developed enough to	desirable plant species • Continue livestock management as currently operated meeting Forest Plan criteria for stubble height in uplands • Since currently showing improvement, resting Hunt Creek pasture which is the first pasture used every spring, involves either lighter use 1 out of 3 years or using a different part of the pasture first every year		height (by permittee as checked by USFS) • Every 10+/- years, conduct long-term trend monitoring to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives or if a change in action is needed	movement toward desired conditions, then: • Totally rest the Hunt Creek pasture 1 out of 3 years

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objective	Proposed Actions Lone Mesa Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
		hold soil and are an important component of ground cover				
• Increase and spread of invasive species in certain locations	• Maintain sufficient residual groundcover in the form of plants and litter to reduce bare ground, increase plant density and reduce weedy species establishment	• By 2025 decrease populations of invasive species so that populations are small and able to be eradicated • At least 50% understory cover is present and includes a combination of grasses, tree litter, and biological crust •	• Maintain existing vegetation treatments that promote improved ground cover and increased native desirable plant species • Continually perform weed inventory, treatment and monitoring	• Hunt Creek Unit	• Continually perform weed inventory, treatment and monitoring • Every 10+/- years, conduct long-term trend monitoring to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives or if a change in action is needed	If allowable use standards cannot be achieved at key sites and/or livestock distribution is less than desired 2 out of 3 years or long-term trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: • No adaptive management options since moving towards desired conditions

Long Park Allotment

Proposed Action is for a reduction in livestock number from 450 to 300 with no change in current permitted dates. This would result in a reduction of 202 AUMs. This is not a reduction in Actual Use (what has been run currently). Operate between the earliest on-date of June 1 and the latest off-date of October 25 (based on weather and resource conditions); utilize a mix of cattle (cow/calf, yearlings, bulls). Permitted use would be managed at 1,914 AUMs; Term Grazing Permit at time of decision would authorize 300 cattle 6/1-10/25 (Stocking Rate: 5.5 Acres/AUM- High). Operate under a rotation grazing system.

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objective	Proposed Actions Long Park	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
• Certain riparian areas improving but still Functioning At Risk	• Maintain water sources at Properly Functioning Condition (PFC) or moving towards PFC (PFC is a methodology for assessing the physical functioning of riparian and wetland areas)	• By 2025 riparian obligate species cover at least 80% of streambank/wetland not otherwise protected by rock or large woody debris • By 2025 maintain at least 80% of potential ground cover within 100' from the edges of all perennial streams, or to the outer margin of the riparian ecosystem, where wider than 100 feet • By 2030 in woody plant communities, riparian shrub cover would be at least 35% to include a variety of species and age classes appropriate to site potential	• Continue livestock management as currently operated, meeting Forest Plan criteria for stubble height in riparian areas Early Season use: 3" Mid-season use: 4" Late season use: 4-6" Late fall/winter use: 6"	• Narraguinnep Canyon (Middle and Narraguinnep units)	• Monitor riparian stubble height (by permittee as checked by USFS) • Every 5 years, spot check of stream sections, springs, seeps and other riparian areas to determine if planned actions continue to move conditions towards defined objectives, if more in-depth monitoring is needed, or change in action is needed	• No adaptive management options since moving towards PFC
• Certain swales have downcut but are stabilized.	• Maintain water sources at Properly Functioning Condition (PFC)	The following characteristics would be present by 2030: • Swales saturated at or near the surface in	• Meet Forest Plan criteria for stubble height in riparian areas • Continue livestock management as	• Long Park (Lake Unit) • Swales in all pastures	• Checks of all pastures to ensure compliance with AOI • Monitor stubble	• No adaptive management options since moving towards desired conditions

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objective	Proposed Actions Long Park	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
Species composition is lacking but banks are beginning to vegetate	or moving towards PFC with increased water holding species such as sedges	relatively frequent events • Diverse composition of riparian vegetation that includes water sedge, beaked sedge, common spikerush; minimal amount of forbs • Continuous mat of riparian species providing adequate cover to protect soil surface • System is vertically stable or if system was vertically unstable before, the riparian width is likely to be limited by the width of the incised channel; however, it is no longer downcutting, vegetation is stabilizing the bed and banks, previously bare areas are covered with a continuous mat of riparian species, and headcuts are no longer actively eroding	currently operated meeting Forest Plan criteria for stubble height in uplands		height (by permittee as checked by USFS) • Every 5 years, spot check of swales to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives or if a change is needed	
• Certain mountain shrublands and sagebrush shrublands have bare ground, poor species	• Maintain sufficient residual cover in the form of plants and litter to reduce bare ground and promote native bunchgrasses	The following characteristics would be present by 2030: • 50-70% vegetation basal cover present of which 50-70% is grass; 5-10% is forbs; 20-30% is shrubs; and 5-10% is trees	• Maintain existing vegetation treatments that promote improved ground cover and increased native desirable plant species • Continue livestock management as currently operated	• Ormiston Point Unit • Lake Unit	• Monitor stubble height (by permittee as checked by USFS) • Every 10+/- years, conduct long-term trend monitoring to determine if planned actions	If allowable use standards cannot be achieved at key sites and/or livestock distribution is less than desired 2 out of 3 years or long-term trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: • Totally rest the Ormiston pasture 1 out of 3 years

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objective	Proposed Actions Long Park	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
diversity and poor age class diversity		• Less than 10% bare ground • Up to 20% litter, 1-2" deep • Bare ground is in a discontinuous pattern so that water flow patterns are not connected; litter, crust, or vegetation is well distributed and adequate to capture water and prevent soil movement in most places	meeting Forest Plan criteria for stubble height in uplands • Divide Ormiston Point (new fence construction) into two pastures once water sources are secured in both • Rotate divided Ormiston pasture as entry pasture each year • Rest Orminston Point one out of three years until fence is completed		are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives or if a change in action is needed	
• Increase and spread of invasive species in certain locations	• Maintain sufficient residual groundcover in the form of plants and litter to reduce bare ground, increase plant density and reduce weedy species establishment	• By 2025 decrease populations of invasive species so that populations are small and able to be eradicated • At least 50% understory cover is present and includes a combination of grasses, tree litter, and biological crust •	• Manage livestock to allow for increased ground cover and native bunchgrasses • Maintain existing vegetation treatments that promote improved ground cover and increased native desirable plant species • Continually perform weed inventory, treatment and monitoring	• Ormiston Point Unit	• Monitor stubble height (by permittee as checked by USFS) • Continually perform weed inventory, treatment and monitoring • Every 10+/- years, conduct long-term trend monitoring to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives or if a change in action is needed	If allowable use standards cannot be achieved at key sites and/or livestock distribution is less than desired 2 out of 3 years or long-term trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: • Map utilization and determine if portions of the pasture are exceeding allowable use criteria. When two out of three consecutive years of mapping shows substantial amounts of suitable acres not being used, while other areas are exceeding allowable use, time in pastures will be reduced to match the number of suitable acres being used • Within the *specific pasture*, reduce number of days initially by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objective	Proposed Actions Long Park	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
						days until specified levels are reached • Implement option above, but reduce a combination of numbers and season • Rest the pasture one out of every 3 years • Reduce numbers and/or season in the *allotment* by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached

Mair Allotment

Proposed Action is for a reduction in permitted numbers from 650 to 550 with no change in the current permitted dates. This would result in a reduction of 659 permitted AUMs. This is not a reduction in Actual Use (what has been run currently). Operate between the earliest on-date of June 1 and the latest off-date of October 30 (based on weather and resource conditions); utilize a mix of cattle (cow/calf, yearlings, bulls). Permitted use would be managed at 3,627 AUMs; Term Grazing Permit at time of decision would authorize 550 cattle from 6/1-10/30 (Stocking Rate: 7.5 Acres/AUM- Moderate). Operate under a rotation grazing system.

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objectives	Proposed Actions Mair Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
• Poor conditions of certain springs, seeps, and riparian areas	• Maintain water sources at Properly Functioning Condition (PFC) or moving towards PFC (PFC is a methodology for assessing the physical functioning of riparian and wetland areas)	• By 2025 riparian obligate species cover at least 80% of streambank/wetland not otherwise protected by rock or large woody debris • By 2025 maintain at least 80% of potential ground cover within 100' from the edges of all perennial streams, or to the outer margin of the riparian ecosystem, where wider than 100 feet • By 2030 in woody plant communities, riparian shrub cover would be at least 35% to include a variety of species and age classes appropriate to site potential	• Inventory water source locations and conditions • Meet Forest Plan criteria for stubble height in riparian areas: Early Season use: 3" Mid-season use: 4" Late season use: 4-6" Late fall/winter use: 6" • Properly develop, maintain and protect water. This would include new water developments, closure of existing water developments, water-lotting water developments, hauling water or other methods • Remove one pond per drainage where livestock continually trail back and forth between ponds	• Fader Spring/East Branch Pine Arroyo (Big Water Unit) • Cottonwood Spring/head-waters of Cottonwood Draw (Wolf Den Unit) • Chicken Aspen Creek (Wild Bill Unit) • Glade Point Reservoir , Little Bill, and Wild Bill #6 reservoirs (Wild Bill Unit) • All water bodies designated as High Quality Water and/or Regional Wetland	• Spot checks of permittee improvement maintenance • Monitor riparian stubble height (by permittee as checked by USFS) • Every 5 years, spot check of stream sections, springs, seeps and other riparian areas to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives, if more in-depth monitoring is needed, or if a change in action is needed	If allowable use standards cannot be achieved at key sites and/or livestock distribution is less than desired 2 out of 3 years or long-term trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: • Within the *specific pasture*, reduce number of days initially by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached • Implement option above, but reduce a combination of numbers and season • Rest the pasture one out of every 3 years • Reduce numbers and/or season in the *allotment* by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached
• Certain swales have	• Maintain water sources at	The following characteristics would	• Meet Forest Plan criteria for stubble height in	• Big Water Unit • Other wet	• Monitor stubble height (by	If allowable use standards cannot be achieved at key sites and/or

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objectives	Proposed Actions Mair Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
poor plant species composition with little riparian vegetation and in some locations bare banks	Properly Functioning Condition (PFC) or moving towards PFC with increased water holding species such as sedges	be present by 2030: • Swales saturated at or near the surface in relatively frequent events • Diverse composition of riparian vegetation that includes water sedge, beaked sedge, common spikerush; minimal amount of forbs • Continuous mat of riparian species providing adequate cover to protect soil surface • System is vertically stable or if system was vertically unstable before, the riparian width is likely to be limited by the width of the incised channel; however, it is no longer downcutting, vegetation is stabilizing the bed and banks, previously bare areas are covered with a continuous mat of riparian species, and headcuts are no longer actively eroding	riparian areas • Map utilization and determine if portions of the pasture are exceeding allowable use criteria. When two out of three consecutive years of mapping shows substantial amounts of suitable acres not being used, while other areas are exceeding allowable use, time in pastures will be reduced to match the number of suitable acres being used • Build in early season rest or full rest in Big Water pasture • Build gap fences between Big Water and Wolf Den pastures • Plan rotations to avoid cows return to Big Water pasture	meadows	permittee as checked by USFS) • Every 5 years, spot check of swales to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives or if an adaptive change is needed	livestock distribution is less than desired 2 out of 3 years or long-term trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: • Within the *specific pasture*, reduce number of days initially by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached • Implement option above, but reduce a combination of numbers and season • Rest the pasture one out of every 3 years • Reduce numbers and/or season in the *allotment* by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached
• Certain mountain shrublands lack litter, crusts, and	• Maintain sufficient residual cover in the form of plants and litter to reduce bare	The following characteristics would be present by 2030: • 50-70% vegetation basal cover present of	• Change utilization guidelines so spring use not to exceed 40% and fall use not to exceed 30% or 4 inches stubble height	• Parklands in Pole Canyon Unit	• Checks of all pastures to ensure compliance with AOI • Monitor stubble	If allowable use standards cannot be achieved at key sites and/or livestock distribution is less than desired 2 out of 3 years or long-term trend shows insufficient

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objectives	Proposed Actions Mair Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
plant mat-forming vegetation to prevent continuous overland water flows	ground, promote bunchgrasses and break up continuous overland flow patterns	which 50-70% is grass; 5-10% is forbs; 20-30% is shrubs; and 5-10% is trees • Less than 10% bare ground • Up to 20% litter, 1-2" deep • Bare ground is in a discontinuous pattern so that water flow patterns are not connected; litter, crust, or vegetation is well distributed and adequate to capture water and prevent soil movement in most places	whichever occurs first • Continue to rotate Wolf Den and Pole Canyon as spring entry pastures • Use Big Water Pasture like Glade pasture, light use early/heavy use fall • Use minerals as well as salt to better distribute livestock • Maintain existing vegetation treatments that promote improved ground cover and increased native desirable plant species		height (by permittee as checked by USFS) • Every 10+/- years, conduct long-term trend monitoring to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives or if a change in action is needed	movement toward desired conditions, then: Map utilization and determine if portions of the pasture are exceeding allowable use criteria. When two out of three consecutive years of mapping shows substantial amounts of suitable acres not being used, while other areas are exceeding allowable use, time in pastures will be reduced to match the number of suitable acres being used • Adjust on date from 6/1 to 6/10 • Within the *specific pasture*, reduce number of days initially by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached • Implement option above, but reduce a combination of numbers and season • Rest the pasture one out of every 3 years • Reduce numbers and/or season in the *allotment* by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached
• Certain mountain grassland parks	• Maintain sufficient residual cover in the form of plants and litter	The following characteristics would be present by 2030: • There is a defined	• Map utilization and determine if portions of the pasture are exceeding allowable use criteria.	• Pole Canyon Unit • Big Water Unit	• Checks of all pastures to ensure compliance with AOI	If allowable use standards cannot be achieved at key sites and/or livestock distribution is less than desired 2 out of 3 years or long-

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objectives	Proposed Actions Mair Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
display a lack native bunchgrass, have poor species composition and have a high percentage of bare ground	to reduce bare ground, hold more soil moisture and increase native bunchgrasses • Live bunchgrass clumps are present and have the highest relative dominance and density of any vegetation	increase in species that include Arizona fescue, mountain muhly, timber oatgrass, Parry's oatgrass, native brome species, and sand dropseed • If small isolated populations of nonnative invasive species are present, they are declining • Bare ground is less than 10% • Litter makes up at least 30-50% • 40-60% vegetation basal cover; bunchgrass seed stalks are 20-30" high. Clumps are moderate to highly developed and closely spaced • Show a defined increase in native bunchgrass clumps	When two out of three consecutive years of mapping shows substantial amounts of suitable acres not being used, while other areas are exceeding allowable use, time in pastures will be reduced to match the number of suitable acres being used • Haul water, provide mineral supplements for better distribution • Continue to rotate first pasture every spring		• Monitor upland stubble height (by permittee as checked by USFS) • Every 10+/- years, conduct long-term trend monitoring to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives or if a change in action is needed	term trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: • Within the *specific pasture*, reduce number of days initially by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached • Implement option above, but reduce a combination of numbers and season • Rest the pasture one out of every 3 years • Reduce numbers and/or season in the *allotment* by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached
• Increase and spread of invasive species in certain locations	• Maintain sufficient residual groundcover in the form of plants and litter to reduce bare ground, increase plant density and reduce weedy species establishment	• By 2025 decrease populations of invasive species so that populations are small and able to be eradicated • At least 50% understory cover is present and includes a combination of grasses, tree litter, and biological crust	• Manage livestock to allow for increased ground cover and native bunchgrasses • Map utilization and determine if portions of the pasture are exceeding allowable use criteria. When two out of three consecutive years of mapping shows substantial amounts of	Pole Canyon Unit	• Monitor stubble height (by permittee as checked by USFS) • Continually perform weed inventory, treatment and monitoring	If allowable use standards cannot be achieved at key sites and/or livestock distribution is less than desired 2 out of 3 years or long-term trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: • Within the *specific pasture*, reduce number of days initially by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objectives	Proposed Actions Mair Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
		•	suitable acres not being used, while other areas are exceeding allowable use, time in pastures will be reduced to match the number of suitable acres being used • Maintain existing vegetation treatments that promote improved ground cover and increased native desirable plant species • Continually perform weed inventory, treatment and monitoring			days until specified levels are reached • Implement option above, but reduce a combination of numbers and season • Rest the pasture one out of every 3 years • Reduce numbers and/or season in the *allotment* by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached

Sagehen Allotment

Proposed Action is for no change in current use. Sagehen Allotment would not be operated under a Term Grazing Permit. The Sagehen Allotment boundary would be adjusted to accommodate use by Calf permittee. Otherwise all portions of the allotment except for Sagehen parkland, below McPhee Dam, and administrative site use, would be closed to livestock grazing. Those areas remaining open would allow livestock trailing to continue, administrative use by USFS stock, as well as periodic grazing for vegetation management purposes (i.e. plant seed, remove litter, reduce noxious weeds, etc.). The primary function of the Sagehen Allotment is for wildlife habitat and archeological resource protection.

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objective	Proposed Actions Sage Hen Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
• Certain brome dominated parks which in this case is more dominated by seeded wheatgrasses, lack species diversity and native vegetation	• Maintain sufficient residual cover in the form of plants and litter to reduce bare ground, hold more soil moisture and increase native bunchgrasses	• By 2025 bare ground is less than 10% in a discontinuous pattern so that water flow patterns are not connected • Litter or vegetation is well distributed and adequate to capture water and prevent soil movement in most places	• Maintain existing vegetation treatments that promote improved ground cover and increased native desirable plant species	• Sagehen Park	• Monitor vegetation treatments for desired results	• No adaptive management options
• Increase and spread of invasive species in certain locations	• Maintain sufficient residual groundcover in the form of plants and litter to reduce bare ground, increase plant density and reduce weedy species establishment	• By 2025 decrease populations of invasive species so that populations are small and able to be eradicated • At least 50% understory cover is present and includes a combination of grasses, tree litter, and biological crust	• Maintain existing vegetation treatments that promote improved ground cover and increased native desirable plant species • Continually perform weed inventory, treatment and monitoring	• Saghen Park • Below McPhee Dam • Areas surrounding reservoir and its tributaries	• Continually perform weed inventory, treatment and monitoring	• No adaptive management options

Salter Allotment

Proposed Action is for no change in current permitted dates, numbers or AUMs except as described below. Operate between the earliest on-date of June 1 and the latest off-date of October 30 (based on weather and resource conditions); utilize a mix of cattle (cow/calf, yearlings, bulls). Permitted use would be managed at 2,643 AUMs; Term Grazing Permit at time of decision would authorize 2 out of 3 years for 420 cattle 6/1-10/23 (2,643 AUM; Stocking Rate: 4.0 Acres/AUM- High) and 1 out of 3 years for 420 cattle 6/22-10/23 (2,260 AUM; Stocking Rate: 4.7 Acres/AUM- High). Operate under a rotation grazing system.

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objectives	Proposed Actions Salter Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
• Poor conditions of specific springs, seeps, reservoirs, and riparian areas	• Maintain water sources at Properly Functioning Condition (PFC) or moving towards PFC (PFC is a methodology for assessing the physical functioning of riparian and wetland areas) • Maintain wetlands to meet Army Corp designation of "regional Wetlands" • Maintain waters to continue" High Quality Water" standard	• By 2025 riparian obligate species cover at least 80% of streambank/ wetland not otherwise protected by rock or large woody debris • By 2025 maintain at least 80% of potential ground cover within 100' from the edges of all perennial streams, or to the outer margin of the riparian ecosystem, where wider than 100 feet • By 2030 in woody plant communities, riparian shrub cover would be at least 35% to include a variety of species and age classes appropriate to site potential	• Inventory water source locations and conditions • Meet Forest Plan criteria for stubble height in riparian areas: Early Season use: 3" Mid-season use: 4" Late season use: 4-6" Late fall/winter use: 6" • Properly develop, maintain and protect water. This would include new water developments, closure of existing water developments, water-lotting water developments, hauling water or other methods	• Drake Reservoir (Middle Unit) • Cabin Reservoir (Salter Unit) • Ferris Reservoir and Dry Lake (Salter Unit) • All water bodies designated as High Quality Water and/or Regional Wetland	• Spot checks of permittee improvement maintenance • Checks of all pastures to ensure compliance with AOI • Monitor stubble height (by permittee as checked by USFS) • Every 5 years, spot check of stream sections, springs, seeps and other riparian areas to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives, if more in-depth monitoring is needed, or if a change in action is needed • Monitor water quality and wetland condition if conditions start to	If allowable use standards cannot be achieved at key sites and/or livestock distribution is less than desired 2 out of 3 years or long-term trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: • Fence Cabin and/or Dry Lake reservoirs • Within the *specific pasture*, reduce number of days initially by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached • Implement option above, but reduce a combination of numbers and season • Rest the pasture one out of every 3 years • Reduce numbers and/or season in the *allotment* by

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objectives	Proposed Actions Salter Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
					deteriorate	10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels cannot be met, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached
• Certain swales have poor plant species composition with little riparian vegetation and in some locations bare banks	• Maintain water sources at Properly Functioning Condition (PFC) or moving towards PFC with increased water holding species such as sedges	The following characteristics would be present by 2030: • Swales saturated at or near the surface in relatively frequent events • Diverse composition of riparian vegetation that includes water sedge, beaked sedge, common spikerush; minimal amount of forbs • Continuous mat of riparian species providing adequate cover to protect soil surface • System is vertically stable or if system was vertically unstable before, the riparian width is likely to be limited by the width of the incised channel; however, it is no longer downcutting, vegetation is stabilizing the bed and banks, previously bare areas are covered with a continuous mat of	• Map utilization and determine if portions of the pasture are exceeding allowable use criteria. When two out of three consecutive years of mapping shows substantial amounts of suitable acres not being used, while other areas are exceeding allowable use, time in pastures will be reduced to match the number of suitable acres being used • Meet Forest Plan criteria for stubble height in riparian areas	• Salter Unit • Upper Salter Unit • Lower Salter Unit	• Checks of all pastures to ensure compliance with AOI • Monitor stubble height (by permittee as checked by USFS) • Every 5 years, spot check of swales to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives or if a change is needed	If allowable use standards cannot be achieved at key sites and/or livestock distribution is less than desired 2 out of 3 years or long-term trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: • Reduce allowable use criteria to 30% in swales or a 4 inch stubble height whichever comes first • Within the *specific pasture*, reduce number of days initially by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached • Implement option above, but reduce a combination of numbers and season • Rest the pasture one out of every 3 years • Reduce numbers and/or season in the *allotment* by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objectives	Proposed Actions Salter Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
		riparian species, and headcuts are no longer actively eroding				
• Certain mountain grassland parks lack native bunchgrass, have poor species composition and have a high percentage of bare ground	• Maintain sufficient residual cover in the form of plants and litter to reduce bare ground, hold more soil moisture and increase native bunchgrasses • Live bunchgrass clumps are present and have the highest relative dominance and density of any vegetation	The following characteristics would be present by 2030: • There is a defined increase in species that include Arizona fescue, mountain muhly, timber oatgrass, Parry's oatgrass, native brome species, and sand dropseed • If small isolated populations of nonnative invasive species are present, they are declining • Bare ground is less than 10% • Litter makes up at least 30-50% • 40-60% vegetation basal cover; bunchgrass seed stalks are 20-30" high. Clumps are moderate to highly developed and closely spaced • Live bunchgrass clumps are present and have the highest relative dominance and density of any vegetation • Show a defined	• Willow Draw and Ferris pastures will be completely rested 1 out of 3 years • Waterlot Horse tooth reservoir to post-pone cattle entry into that portion of Ferris pasture • Haul water, provide mineral supplements for better distribution • Improve water sources in Ferris pasture (pond cleaning/diversion) • Map utilization and determine if portions of the pasture are exceeding allowable use criteria. When two out of three consecutive years of mapping shows substantial amounts of suitable acres not being used occurs, while other areas are exceeding allowable use criteria, time in pastures will be reduced to match the number of suitable acres being used • Prevent excessive	• All pastures • Major trail(s) between Ferris and Cabin reservoirs	• Monitor stubble height (by permittee as checked by USFS) • Every 10+/- years, conduct long-term trend monitoring to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives or if an adaptive change in action is needed	If allowable use standards cannot be achieved at key sites and/or livestock distribution is less than desired 2 out of 3 years or long-term trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: • Reduce allowable use criteria • Within the *specific pasture*, reduce number of days initially by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached • Implement option above, but reduce a combination of numbers and season • Rest the pasture one out of every 3 years • Reduce numbers and/or season in the *allotment* by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objectives	Proposed Actions Salter Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
		increase in native bunchgrass clumps	trailing, particularly between water sources			
• Certain mountain shrublands and sagebrush shrublands have bare ground, poor species diversity and poor age class diversity	• Maintain sufficient residual cover in the form of plants and litter to reduce bare ground and promote native bunchgrasses	The following characteristics would be present by 2030: • 50-70% vegetation basal cover present of which 50-70% is grass; 5-10% is forbs; 20-30% is shrubs; and 5-10% is trees • Less than 10% bare ground • Up to 20% litter, 1-2" deep • Bare ground is in a discontinuous pattern so that water flow patterns are not connected; litter, crust, or vegetation is well distributed and adequate to capture water and prevent soil movement in most places	• Maintain existing vegetation treatments that promote improved ground cover and increased native desirable plant species • Willow Draw and Ferris pastures will be completely rested 1 out of 3 years • Waterlot Horse tooth reservoir to post-pone cattle entry into that portion of Ferris pasture • Haul water, provide mineral supplements for better distribution • Improve water sources in Ferris pasture • Map utilization for 3 years to refine capacity and/or determine if distribution can be improved • Map utilization and determine if portions of the pasture are exceeding allowable use criteria. When two out of three	• Ferris Unit • Willow Draw Unit	• Monitor stubble height (by permittee as checked by USFS) • Every 10+/- years, conduct long-term trend monitoring to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives or if a change in action is needed	If allowable use standards cannot be achieved at key sites and/or livestock distribution is less than desired 2 out of 3 years or long-term trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: • Reduce percent allowable utilization in the Ferris and Willow pastures the 2 out of 3 years they are grazed

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			consecutive years of mapping shows substantial amounts of suitable acres not being used, while other areas are exceeding allowable use, time in pastures will be reduced to match the number of suitable acres being used			